NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FARM OF THE MESSRS. LATHROP.

We have just returned from a ten days' excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, from its mouth to the borders of Deerfield, in Massachusetts, and have been struck with wonder and surprise at the rich and varied beauty of its scenery; but above all, with its great fertility. Several of these localities, comprising the richest parts of the valley, we have not visited since childhood; in the meanwhile, we have wandered over the most vaunted sections of the South and West, and with the recollections of the deep virgin soil of these regions fresh in our memory, we do not hesitate to say, that, with the exception of the Mississippi, not a valley of the same length, can exceed the Connecticut in width and fertility of bottom, and general capability for agricultural purposes. The meadows of Northampton and several other towns, are equal to the boasted plains of Pickaway, on the Sciota. Here they annually obtain 60 to 70 bushels of corn per acre, with ordinary cultivation; on the Sciota and Miami they can get no more; and yet the Connecticut valley has been hard cropped by the white man for 200 years, and how long before by the red man, no one knows. It is customary with every traveller to harp upon the *poverty* of New England soil, as if the country were all mountainous rocks; poor, gravelly hills, and famished sandy plains. Such persons know not New England—they have scarcely taken a bird's-eye view of it, and their observation may be set down as of the most superficial kind; for many is the sweet grass-producing mountain there—the fertile hill, and the deep, rich alluvial valley. Its soil, generally, though rather stony, is a quick and grateful one, and when judiciously stocked and cultivated, repays a fair percentage on the labor and capital expended upon it.

The Farm of Messrs. Wells & Paoli Lathrop, is situated about one mile above the flourishing village of South Hadley Falls. It comprises about 200 acres, mostly of gently rolling land, naturally of a good, strong soil, but previous to their purchase in 1833, it had for a long time been under the *skinning* course of cropping, a "course," we regret to add, which still seems the most fashionable and general in the United States. The first movement here was to stock the land with as many animals as it would support, in order to make manure for its renovation; they then gathered up all that was to be had at a reasonable rate in the neighborhood, and, in addition, made an immediate resort to plaster, at the rate of 100 lbs. or so, to the acre—it costing ground, at the village, $8 per ton. Some parts of the farm were springy, and abounded with bushes, rushes, and coarse water-grass; these have been drained, plowed, cropped, and laid down to grass; and thus the patches which a short time ago were worthless swamps, are now among the best and most productive meadows. Where three-fourths to one ton of hay were formerly cut, two and a half to three tons are now obtained, and there is not a doubt but the other crops have increased in an equal ratio, and that the whole products of the farm, on the average, have at least been trebled by the Messrs. Lathrop since they came into its possession, and we are glad to add, that they do not mean to stop here, but keep on the broad road of improvement, trusting that they may eventually quadruple if not quintuple them. Nor in such expectations need any one be too sanguine; for we can point to several fields where not over 15 or 20 bushels of corn were formerly grown to the acre, which now yield 75 to 100 under a careful system of improved cultivation, and rye, wheat, roots, and grass in proportion. We scarcely know yet, in the United States, what a farm may be made to produce.

The Stock.—This is nearly all of thorough-bred Durhams, South Down sheep, and the celebrated Mackay breed of swine. This stock we examined with interest, and must express our gratification of its high value and careful breeding. Princess is a magnificent great cow, and the most extraordinary animal in one respect, we ever heard of. She is now *nineteen* years old! yet does not look to be over ten or eleven—is in fine condition from grass dasture alone, and, what is most surprising, her flesh and hide still handle, in her old age, better than half the choice cows a dozen years her junior. She brought a highly promising calf last October, which we had the gratification of seeing not only *alive*, but playfully *kicking*, and showing vigor and constitution enough to carry it well through to the age of its dam. Talk about the delicacy of Durhams—their degeneracy of constitution—their want of hardiness and vigor—and the necessity of restoring all these with some ill-bred, coarse, vulgar, dung-hill cross! Bah! We have not patience to listen to such nonsense, and shall be infinitely obliged to any one who will show us a cow from this breed, or, rather, *no breed at all*, of the same age, and as enduring as Princess. Come, gentlemen, it is an easy matter to theorize from books, talk glibly, and pen a paragraph; but just be so good as to leave your studies now, if you please, turn working men for a short time at least, and come down in the cattle-yard: there is the place we want to meet you, with sleeves up and line in hand. We challenge you to the trial. It can be satisfactorily proved, that many of those cows which are put down in reports in Massachusetts as such famous "native" milkers, are crosses of the Durhams. No one is more ready to admit the value of our native animals than ourselves; at the same time, we are not going to stand by and see improved stocks depreciated, more especially when their own offspring are brought out (though we will grant, probably unwittingly by the persons doing so) as the means of making these unfair and unjust comparisons. But to resume our subject.

If Princess is so large, we must confess we incline to such animals in the Messrs. L.'s herd as Louisa, Ruby, Lucilla, Adelina, &c., of a fine medium size. They are the most profitable, and, to our eye, the most pleasing. In June, 1842, then only 4 years old, Lucilla gave from 56 to 59 1-2 lbs. of milk per day, which made 14 1-2 lbs. of well worked butter per week: in October following, she averaged 33 lbs. of milk per day, making 9 lbs. 14 oz. of butter per week. This year she is doing still better, making rather over 15 lbs. of butter per week, on grass pasture alone: several other cows of this herd are doing nearly as well. Need we add more to convince those who have good pastures and are determined to keep them so, that Durhams are their best stock? To those possessing lighter pastures, we say, emphatically, take Devons; but all good soils in New England, well cultivated, will easily carry Short Horns. The grade steers bred from these Durhams, make first-rate working oxen, as can be shown by Mr Lamb, and several others, neighbors to the Messrs. Lathrop, and there is this great advantage further in regard to them—they *mature at least two years earlier* than the natives. We were shown animals here of 4 years old, which had been hard worked from the age of 2 years, and yet they were as large as common 6 year olds. They had received no more care in their rearing than any good farmer would naturally bestow on his animals.

The stock bull at present in use here, is North America, out of Mr D. C. Colling's, of Hartford, Ct. superior cow Narcissus, by Mr Copes's, of Chester, Pa., imported bull, Yorkshireman, from the celebrated herd of Mr Bates, of England. North America is 3 years old, and a very good animal; indeed, one of the best we know in the United States. He is a decided improvement on the old stock, and we can say the same of his get, of which we saw several quite likely yearlings and calves.

The South Downs were procured of Messrs. Prentice and M'Intyre, of Albany, N. Y. One of the ewes was imported by the former gentleman. They are pretty stock, and are kept for mutton, this being a more valuable product here than wool.

Swine.—Of these the Messrs. Lathrop think they have the pure Mackay, if there is any such thing as this breed being left pure in the country. The history of these animals and their pedigree, they have at length, and to any one curious on this subject, we recommend addressing themselves to South Hadley. As to these hogs, they much resemble the English and Irish Graziers. They are of fine forms, good size, and of a pure white color. They are thrifty, hardy, and mature early. Their color suits a Yankee's prejudice, and, upon the whole, they may be called an excellent farm hog.

Mr Alonzo Lamb has an excellent farm adjoining that of the Messrs. Lathrop. It is under a high state of cultivation, with handsome buildings upon it, and a fine stock, principally of high grade Durhams. A noble cow, which he purchased of Mr Welles' stock, of Boston, is one of the most massive animals we ever looked at, strongly reminding us, in this particular, of Mr Bates' of England, Oxford cow, though not quite so fine and high bred. Mr Lamb has a four year old steer, one of the most superb creatures we have lately seen; with splendid horns, spread wide enough to carry a castle upon their tips. If this animal, well fatted, does not make a show a couple of years hence, we shall be greatly mistaken. We will go a hundred miles then to see him, any day.—*American Agriculturist.*

From the Boston Cultivator

CHANGE OF CROPS.

Messrs. Editors—In Ruffin's Survey of South Carolina, it is said, while advocating a change of crops, "Corn seems to need change of soil less than any of the great crops, and the many cases of success with which it has been raised for many years in succession on the same fertile field, have been triumphantly advanced by the opposers of rotation, as a certain and manifest proof, that a change of crop is not necessary; but even if this were true, as to this particular plant, it would not affect the general question. The hardiness and vigor of the corn plant on a fine soil, may enable it to withstand the depredations of some of the several tribes of insects which it breeds and nourishes, and others, as the cut-worm, so fatal in other circumstances, may be destroyed by the continued tillage and naked and open state of the soil."

Now, where the soil is fine, and every way suitable to the growth of the plant, other crops beside corn, are sown several years in succession with impunity. At Mr Mark Cooper's farm near the village of Enterprise, Lancaster co., Penn., a second crop of wheat in succession, is at present the finest in that wheat-growing county; and I was informed by its owner that it was his intention to follow it with another crop of the same! and on my remarking that I never before witnessed such liberties taken with the soil, he informed me of a crop of rye then growing in the neighborhood, the twenty-seventh in succession, not having received a spadefull of dung for 27 years! On visiting this field, I found a good crop, clear from rust and heavy in grain, and not a weed in ten acres! and when asked by the owner why he might not continue his *rotation*, as he jeeringly termed it, I confess I felt somewhat dum-founded, and could only answer, I considered the present an exception to a general rule. I plucked a sample of the crop, and present it to you as a specimen of the 27th crop of rye in succession, without any manure.

To the remark that "cut-worms in corn may be *destroyed* by continued tillage and a naked and open soil," I beg to say, the cut-worm would not be found in corn, were it not planted in sward or sod land; they are the progeny of a species of beetle or other insect, which could never propagate its kind without the aid of dung, which is found in grass fields that have been fed by horses or cattle, and in this they enclose their egg or eggs, and sink them a given distance below the surface; hence, an autumnal or winter plowing of such land destroys them, by exposure to the rains and frosts of that inclement season—a doctrine which has at last met with the concurrence of every practical man amongst us. And a change in the common rotation, corn, oats, wheat, clover, for wheat, corn, oats, clover, will be quite effectual in putting a stop to its ravages. The observation that corn or any other crop, "breeds and nourishes insects," I must say is quite in opposition to my views on the subject. I believe that insects are destined to prey on the vitiated juices of the plant, which instead of circulating, are become stagnant and ooze through their pores; and it is on these putrid and extravasated juices, that the animals feed. Now we always see, even in the most blighting seasons, that some plants—those for instance that might be sheltered from a cold and blighting atmosphere—will be found to have escaped the general evil, while others are doubly afflicted by the malady; but if asked how these things can be accounted for, or by what peculiar means they were brought about, I can only answer, reverentially, God knows!

Your subscriber,

JAMES CORWIN.

HOLLOW HORN.

A writer with the signature of "*Grazier*," in the Louisville Journal, describes very particularly a case of hollow-horn in a cow. He has no doubt that the disease is occasioned by "hard keep." He says he has frequently seen cattle bought from persons who had almost starved them, become fat, and to all appearance healthy; but would suddenly exhibit all the symptoms of the hollow horn. Boring the horns, he thinks is only a palliative, not a cure—as the matter in some cases cannot be discharged at a gimlet hole. Boring was tried in the case he speaks of, but without effect. The horns were finally *cut off*, and the cow got well. In conclusion, he says—"Hollow horn, if treated as above, will *certainly* be cured, and the animal be rendered as useful as ever, either for milk, for work, or for fat." We would suggest whether this is not rather a *large* conclusion to be drawn from a single case? We have known this remedy frequently tried, accompanied with all possible care, but without success. In desperate cases no remedy is infallible. *Preventives* are best; but if animals become diseased, they should be attended to as soon as attacked.—*Alb. Cult.*

REMOVING CHAFF FROM ANIMALS' EYES.

I send you the following description of an easy way to remove chaff or similar substances from an animal's eye. Procure a small quantity of honey, and having the animal's head held fast, open the eye with the thumb and finger of one hand, dip the fore-finger of the other in the honey, taking up as much as will stick on the end of it, and holding it near the eye, give it a sudden strike so as to hit the chaff with the honey on your finger, to which the chaff will stick, and thus be drawn out. If you do not hit it at first, try again. The reason of giving a sudden strike is, to hit it before the animal can shut or roll the eye, as it will do, if you attempt to touch it in a slow manner.

The above remedy, at the suggestion of a neighbor, I tried on a steer's eye that had an oat chaff in it for a week, and was inflamed so much as to be totally blind, yet the chaff came out on my finger, and the eye was well in a few weeks. I have tried it since with like success. A dry oat-chaff spread on the moist eye-ball, will stick so that the animal cannot get it out, and when moistened by the eye-lid, will not be seen without a close examination, yet it will destroy the eye if not removed. I suppose the above recipe is not a new thing, but perhaps it may benefit some of your readers.—*Ibid.*

FLIES.—The most effectual remedy for flies, is a strong infusion of Souchong tea, sweetened with sugar—as fatal a solution as arsenic. The skin of potatoes boiled in water for some time, and the water afterwards boiled down to a small portion, also yields a deadly poison.

The Southern Planter says that a table-spoonful of pulverized alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water, stirring the water at the same time, will in a few hours completely purify the water, by precipitating to the bottom all impurities, and make it as clear and fresh as spring water.

BROOK-FARM ASSOCIATION.

We lately made a pleasant visit to the Brook Farm Association for Industry and Education, in West Roxbury. The Society here is what is called a social community, on the plan of Fourier, we believe, though in some respects they are different from any other community in the country, and it is probable that their plan is not perfectly matured, and that as they proceed and learn from experience, they will make at least some slight changes by way of improvement.

This Association have been very fortunate in their location, both as to the spot selected and its relative situation. Though within about 8 miles of Boston, affording many advantages in business, it is a retired place. The farm of about 200 acres, contains almost every variety of soil, well adapted to the production of every crop peculiar to our climate, and it is most beautifully variegated with hill and dale, and adorned with the lovely scenery of nature. The farming operations appear to be managed with skill and science, but within the short time of 2 years it cannot be expected that many improvements can have been planned and completed.

A nursery of several thousand trees is in a very flourishing condition, intended to furnish trees for planting the lands to a considerable extent, and for sale. Improvements are going on in light soils and in reclaiming wet lands. With the judicious direction of those who plan, and the intelligence in the execution, we have no doubt that the agriculturist may by and by inspect these grounds with much pleasure and profit.

A number of buildings have already been erected for various purposes, and at considerable expense, and yet there is not room to accommodate any more members at present, though frequent application is made for admission. One building is finished off with work-shops, where every one belonging to the association may pursue his trade, while the greater part will attend to agriculture. Excellent schools, conducted in some respects on an improved plan, afford good advantages, not only to the children and youth of the association, but also to a number of pupils from abroad. A number of teachers are engaged in instruction, each one having his peculiar branch, before whom the pupils appear by turns, and when not engaged in teaching, they attend to other pursuits.

Those who join this association, put in, if they please, their property, and take so many shares, on which they draw an interest of five per cent. A member works 8 or 10 hours, more or less, as he pleases, and each one is allowed what he earns—the one working the most hours receiving most at the end of the year, when the net profits of the Association are divided, after paying all expenses.

The Association provides for all its members such employment as is adapted to their capacity, habits and tastes; and it guarantees to all the members and their children a support.

It is not our intention to go particularly into the economy of this Association; but to give some general views and leading principles; and in examining this subject, we are led to the consideration of some of the important advantages arising from an association of this kind, particularly in agriculture.

A team may be constantly employed, as far as they should work, while some farmers have to support teams that are frequently idle. Many agricultural implements and machines, such as sowing

machines, winnowing mills, subsoil plows, &c., one of each will answer for the whole Association; so that the cost for farming implements will be far less, in proportion to the number that use them. Seeds of every description may be bought by the quantity at reduced prices. Seeds may be raised with more economy by so large an establishment. A nursery may be managed for the whole with more economy than every farmer can do the same. The same advantages attend procuring new and valuable varieties of fruit and of vegetables. Goods of various kinds can be had at the wholesale prices, thereby saving about 25 per cent. A beef may be used in the community without passing through several hands, with an additional price of 100 per cent.

In the work-shops, some labor-saving machinery will answer well for a large number of hands. In cooking, washing, ironing, and other pursuits in domestic economy, there is a vast saving of labor. A barrel of coffee may be made in a little more time than is required for making a gallon, and the same remark applies to most dishes. Two men can start early in the morning and do all the hard labor of getting breakfast for a family of one hundred persons, as all eat at one table; and a pleasant tune on the bugle summons all as one to the repast.

The affairs of this community are directed in a very judicious manner, and the people appear remarkably social, cheerful and happy, being relieved from perplexing cares and anxiety. They seem to be prosperous, though the Association is in its infancy, and their property will rise in value, both from its favorable location, and from improvements that are making upon it.

This attempt to improve the social condition of mankind, and guard against evils which are often felt from "man's inhumanity to man," from a clashing of interests, deception in trade, the *claims* of indolence on the labors of the industrious, and the thousand ills for which our vocabularies have no appropriate terms, and for which neither our laws nor the bar of moral justice afford any redress,—this attempt, we hope, will succeed.—*Bost. Cult.*

Ripe Fruit and Dysentery.—There is a pernicious prejudice with which people are too generally imbued: it is that fruits are injurious in the dysentery—that they produce and increase it. There is not, perhaps, a more false prejudice. Bad fruit, and that which is imperfectly ripened, may occasion colics, and sometimes diarrhœa—but *never* epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits of all kinds, especially in the summer, are the true preservatives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do, is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are true solvents, and occasion a diarrhœa. But even this diarrhœa is a protection against the dysentery. Whenever the dysentery has prevailed, I have eaten less animal food and more fruit, and have never had the slightest attack. I have seen eleven patients in the same house; nine were obedient to the direction given, and ate fruit: they recovered. The grandmother, and a child she was most partial to, died. She prescribed for the child burnt *brandy* and oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit. She followed the same course herself, and met the like fate. A minister attacked with dysentery, ate three pounds of red currants, between seven o'clock in the morning and nine in the evening: next day he was entirely cured.—*Tissot.*

PICKLES.

Accompanying I send you a few extracts, on the best methods of putting up pickles, as the time of year is approaching for this to be attended to.

"Musk-melons should be picked for mangoes when green and hard. They should be cut open after they have been in salt water ten days, the inside scraped out clean, and filled with mustard seed, allspice, horse-radish, small onions, &c., and sewed together. Scalded vinegar should then be poured upon them.

Walnuts.—When these are so ripe that a pin will go into them easily, they are ready for pickling. They should be soaked twelve days in very cold and strong water, which has been boiled and skimmed. A quantity of vinegar, enough to cover them well, should be boiled with whole pepper, mustard-seed, small onions, or garlic, cloves, ginger, and horse-radish; this should not be poured upon them until it is cold. They should lie in pickle a few months before they are eaten. To be kept close covered, for the air softens them. The liquor is an excellent catsup to be eaten on fish.

Peppers.—Put peppers into strong salt and water, and let them remain there till they become yellow; then turn them green by keeping them in warm salt and water, shifting them every two days. Then drain them, and pour scalding vinegar over them. A bag of mustard-seed put in the ja is an improvement. If there is mother in the vinegar, scald and strain it.

Cucumbers.—Cucumbers should lie in weak brine three or four days after they are picked; then they should be put in a tin or wooden pail of clean water, and kept slightly warm in the kitchen corner for two or three days; then take as much vinegar as you think your pickle jar will hold; scald it, with pepper, allspice, mustard-seed, flag-root, horseradish, &c., if you happen to have them; half of them will spice the pickles very well. Throw in a piece of alum as big as a walnut; this serves to harden the pickles. Skim the vinegar clean, and pour it scalding hot over the cucumbers. Brass vessels are not healthy for preparing any thing acid.

Red Cabbages need no other pickling than scalding, spiced vinegar poured over them, and suffered to remain eight or ten days before you eat them. Some think it improves them to keep them in salt and water twentyfour hours before they are pickled.

If you find your pickles soft and insipid, it is owing to the weakness of the vinegar. Throw away the vinegar, (or keep it to clean your brass kettles,) then cover your pickles with strong, scalding vinegar, into which a little allspice, ginger, horse-radish, and alum have been thrown. By no means omit a pretty large piece of alum. Pickles treated in this way, will keep for years, and be better and better every year.

Some people prefer pickled nasturtion-seed to capers. They should be kept several days after they are gathered, and then covered with boiling vinegar, and bottled when cold. They are not fit to be eaten for some months.

Martinoes are prepared in nearly the same way as other pickles. The salt and water in which they are put, two or three days previous to pickling, should be changed every day; because martinoes are very apt to become soft. No spice should be used but allspice, cloves, and cinnamon. Scald the martinoes and spice *in* the vinegar, instead of pouring it *over* them."—*Western Cult.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 27, 1844.

From M. W. Brown, Drop d'Or Plums.

J. F. Allen, Black Fig of St. Michael, Franconia Raspberry, and Sweet Montmorency Cherry.

M. P. Wilder, Esq., Presd't of the Society; Rivers No. 1 Plum, very fine Apricot, Precose, Sweet Bow and Early Harvest Apples, very fine Madaleine Pears.

S. Phipps, Early Scarlet Cherry Plum, very handsome.

Messrs. Winship, Early Scarlet Cherry Plum.

Aaron D. Williams, Red and White Dutch Currants, very fine; Early Harvest and Williams' Favorite Apples, fine.

Jos. S. Cabot, Citron des Carmes Pears, very fine.

Mr Glover, very fine Gooseberries.

Aaron D. Weld, Early Harvest Apples, and Citron des Carmes Pears.

B. V. French, Madaleine Pears, and Early Heath's Nonsuch Apples.

H. Vandine, five boxes fine Apricots.

S. J. Gustin, of Morristown, New Jersey; a superb specimen Plum, name unknown.

Cheever Newhall, striped John Apples, very fine; Madaleine and Citron des Carmes Pears.

A. F. Brown, a box very fine Gooseberries.

John Hovey, fine Gooseberries; extra large and fine Early Harvest Apples.

S. Walker, extra fine Early Harvest Apples.

S. K. Bailey, fine Gooseberries.

Kendall Bailey, Franconia Raspberries.

George Walsh, fine Gooseberries, (Red Lion)—a specimen Apple.

G. A. Simmons, very fine Citron des Carmes Pears.

J. L. L. F. Warren, Warren's Seedling, Franconia, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries; Black Hamburg Grapes—all very fine; bunches Grapes very large, 4 of them weighing 11 lbs. 10 oz.

For the Committee, J. F. Allen.

Vegetables.—Mr Aaron D. Williams exhibited some remarkably fine Chenango Potatoes.

Several enormous Drumhead Cabbages were shown by Mr Wm. Mackintosh.

For the Committee, Jno. A. Kenrick.

A Useful Plant.—The Hon. Mr Ellsworth says the sun-flower is perhaps destined to become one of our most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seed after expression, furnishes an excellent food for cattle; from the leaves of the plant, cigars are manufactured of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali, and the comb of the seeds is a choice dainty for swine. [It might have been added that the seeds are excellent food for fowls.]

The Guano Trade.—A late letter from England to a house in Boston, states that vessels are in great demand—not less than 700 to 800 being engaged in the Guano trade alone.

It is easier to bring up a dozen children right, than to reform one grown scamp. Many have learned this too late to profit by it.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS

Delivered before the American Institute of the City of New York, Oct. 16th, 1843,

BY J. E. TESCHEMACHER, ESQ., OF MASS.

[Continued from page 27.]

In an address which I had the honor of delivering before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last year, I detailed a few experiments made by myself with the new manure from the coast of Peru, called guano, which is unquestionably the dung of sea birds that has accumulated there in almost incredible masses, and which, owing to its never having been washed by rain, not only retains for ages its wonderful fertilizing powers, but possibly possesses them in a concentrated state.

I think this is a fit opportunity to give the results of a continuation of some of these and other experiments, premising that every operation has been carried on by my own hands; but I would previously remark that about four or five years ago two cargoes of this manure were imported into England, the following season this number was increased to six, and in the twelve months of 1842 and '43, this importation was increased to 40,000 tons, and that the sales in London alone, since last January, have been from 250 to 500 tons weekly; those in Liverpool probably exceeding this amount. I should be quite willing to rest my belief of its immense importance to agriculture on these facts alone, even if I had not my own experience to confirm it, although I am aware that several experiments have been made which have failed. In all those which I have heard of, the failure could always be traced to some error in its application. Some had applied too much, for it is very powerful, and had killed their plants; others applied it in ground already highly manured, its effects were of course scarcely visible; others had applied it on dry soil at a dry season, when of course there were no means of its reaching the roots in a proper state. In Peru it is always applied just previous to irrigation, for it never rains on that coast.

On the 12th of May last I sowed several hills of sweet corn in a poor, exhausted, sandy soil, putting a table spoonful of guano to each hill of five seeds, without any other manure. I feel sure that this quantity in sowing is two-thirds too much, one teaspoonful would suffice, besides which, it was not sufficiently stirred up with the soil, so that when the young, tender sprouts first germinated, they came at once into contact with this most powerful manure, and were considerably injured, turning yellow, and several dying away. Three or four, however, in each hill, survived and soon began to grow of a dark green color. For the first three weeks I did not observe much difference between these and some adjacent hills in the same soil, which I had sown, also without manure, for the purpose of comparison; when about one foot high I stirred into each hill about three teaspoonsful more guano, and watered all freely, as the weather was very dry. On the 11th of July the tassels appeared, which is about a fortnight earlier than usual. When fit for gathering for the table I exhibited at the room of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the largest produce of one seed. It had three principal stems, two of which had three heads each, and one two heads, in all eight heads, besides five suckers, each of which showed the silk; the weight of this plant, the roots being cut off, was 8 1-4 lbs. At the same time I exhibited the best produce of one seed out of the hills without guano or manure; one stalk showed one head, no sucker, and weighed 1 1-4 lb. It is well known by cultivators of this corn that under the usual cultivation it seldom averages two heads to a seed. In my address, before mentioned, the view I took of the action of this manure and which I beg leave to state that I deduced theoretically from a consideration of the analysis of its contents, was that it would be more valuable in agriculture than in horticulture, for that it was probable that it would diminish the size of the flower, but that it would certainly increase the produce of seed. I consider the above experiment with sweet corn alone as considerably fortifying these views, and I will mention but one other of my numerous experiments; it is purely a horticultural one, but further supports the same theory, which is very important to agriculture.

In February, 1842, I repotted two plants, an old woody one, and a young cutting of Heliotrope, which were in soil entirely exhausted, and in which they had been about 12 months. The exhaustion of the soil was proved by the leaves turning yellow and dropping off as fast as they appeared, as well as by the attenuated appearance of the shoots. On repotting, I merely added a teaspoonful of guano to the same soil and replaced the plants in the same pots. In three months they had both shot out most luxuriant branches, with many clusters of flowers, and on the older and more woody plant, each cluster produced a good crop of seeds, which this plant seldom produces under good common cultivation. This seed and luxuriance may therefore be fairly attributed to the guano. In order to pursue this subject to its furthest limits, I considered it valuable to discover whether any of the ingredients discovered by chemical analysis of this manure, had found their way permanently into the seed of the sweet corn, with a view of ascertaining its importance in cultivation as an improver of the food either for cattle or man. I therefore forwarded a portion of the seed grown with guano, to Mr. A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, in whose valuable discoveries and researches on this subject I have before alluded, and likewise to Dr. C. T. Jackson, who has also interested himself much in these matters. I myself have repeated Mr. Hayes' experiments with this corn, although I have not been able to separate the ingredients in the seed so as to make a delicate and certain comparison with those seeds grown without guano. Yet according to the judgment of my eye, there is certainly an increase in the phosphate of the seed with guano. If this fact can be clearly ascertained with one ingredient, it may be fairly supposed to be the case with others; and when the researches affecting agriculture now being pursued by numerous able men of science, shall have attained a greater degree of precision and perfection, the importance of a knowledge of the ingredients contained in the various foods of cattle and man will become quite manifest.*

One other consideration has suggested itself to me as worthy of notice. In cultivation, the choice of fine seed has always been deemed of first rate consequence. If the seed of this first year's sowing with guano has really acquired any more valuable properties than that cultivated without, it is at least probable, from what we already know practically of the laws of vegetation, that these properties may be increased with another year's similar treatment, I have therefore preserved some of this guanoed corn as seed for the succeeding year, when it will be again tried with the same manure.

It is much to be regretted that an import duty of 20 per cent ad valorem is levied on guano. This has just been paid on a small quantity imported into Boston, a good portion of which has by the liberality of Capt. John Percival, of the U. S. Navy, been distributed amongst the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. No doubt, however, that on proper representation being made at Washington, an article of so much importance to agriculture will be admitted free. I will merely add to these statements, that the quantity of guano I consider desirable for each hill of corn of five seeds, is less than one ounce, to be given in two applications—one-quarter at sowing, this must be well mixed up with the soil, and three-quarters stirred well into the hill when the plant is about a foot high, always endeavoring to effect this latter operation just previous to rain. This would give about 70 lbs. to the acre, supposing it to contain 1,100 hills at 6 feet apart. The price in England is £10 to £12 or 50 or 60 dollars per ton of 2,240 lbs.; hence the quantity to the acre would cost somewhat less than two dollars, and no other manure is necessary. In England it has been applied at the rate of 250 to 500 lbs. to the acre, or more than six times the quantity by the above calculation; but there it is scattered broadcast as the seed is sown, and of course the quantity used must be much greater as all the ground is covered. In the method I propose it is applied, as it were, simply to each plant. In England nothing is cultivated in hills; it is either broadcast or in drills.

There is, unquestionably, much still to learn on this subject. I am sure I do not pretend to have more than raised the skin of the scientific part of it, but of the great value of guano on poor and sandy soils, under proper application, there cannot exist a doubt.

A remark has been made by some, even of high authority in these matters, to the effect that having stimulated vegetation highly by these powerful manures, should the application not be continued, the soil would become exhausted and barren. Now is not this true of any manure, of the best cultivated field in the world? Must not the farmer always use manure? Does he not exert himself to make it as powerful as possible? There is no strength in this objection. The results of many careful experiments made in England on various crops, have been published. They are quite decisive in favor of guano, even compared with nitrate of soda and other powerful fertilizers. Another manure I read of as much in favor there, is Potter's artificial guano, composed chiefly of the same ingredients as chemical analysis has shown to be contained in the South American guano. There-

*Since the delivery of this address I have received from Mr. A. A. Hayes the result of his experiment on the corn I transmitted to him. It is, that the phosphates in the guano corn, are to those in the corn without guano, as 6 to 4. In other words, the guanoed corn contains 50 per cent. more phosphates than the other. Now according to the most recent phisiological discoveries, it is agreed that without phosphates, neither flesh nor blood can be formed, and therefore, that the food for cattle and man is dependant on the quantity of phosphates it contains.

The facts may therefore be stated as follows: In a poor soil, with guano, at an expense of about $3 per acre, a crop of Indian corn may be raised at least double in quantity to that raised on well manured land; and this double quantity will contain fifty per cent. more of those ingredients (phosphates) which are absolutely necessary to the formation of flesh and blood, than the other.

fore, should the cheap natural source in Peru fail, science has shown how its place can be supplied, although I fear at rather a more costly rate.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, has also compounded a manure in which I potted some plants on the 16th of September last, with accurate measures of quantity, for the purpose of comparison with guano. Just 30 days from that period, the vegetation had commenced most vigorously, I think more so even than with the other. I should mention also that there are different qualities of South American guano. I had put aside samples of two lots, but in the hurry of my departure from Boston, I omitted bringing them with me. One is of a light brown snuff color, the other is darker. It is said in Peru that the darkest is the most powerful, and it seems to me that this is true, as the darker has a more powerful odor; however, I have instituted parallel experiments with both, and shall be able in the spring to speak of it with more certainty. But I must have exhausted your patience on this subject, and will therefore proceed to touch on a few other points, where it is probable that science may be of essential service to agriculture. About two or three years ago, I wrote a letter to the New-England Farmer, to the effect, amongst other things, that I should not be satilsfied with agricultural chemistry until it had succeeded in analysing correctly a given spot of soil previous to sowing the crop; analyzing it again after the crop was gathered, and then analyzing the crop itself. These would probably throw more light on what the crop has taken away from the soil, and hence would be evident what addition ought to be made to renovate it. Although this appears very simple on paper, yet a little reflection will show, that it is an experiment requiring the greatest care and forethought, as well as numerous trials on similar crops in dissimilar soils, and with various manures to lead to information of the desired weight. But I have seen with much pleasure in some late publications from England, that this idea has also struck some of the agricultural experimenters there, and I doubt not that these desirable investigations will now be undertaken.

(To be continued.)

From the Albany Cultivator.

BUDDING.

The effect of propagating choice fruit about a farmer's premises, is, figuratively, to grow the rose where only grew the thorn, and literally to provide for one's family and friends, some of the choicest luxuries of life ; and these luxuries far surpass those of a like kind which are purchased with money, because upon one's own trees, they may be permitted to attain their highest perfection, and because they are rendered more endearing by the personal care and labor which we bestow on their culture.

Budding has several advantages over grafting. It is more readily performed, with fewer implements, and with greater success ; it does not injure the stock if unsuccessful, and the operation may be twice or thrice repeated the same year, as the season for its performance is protracted, for some one or other of the varieties, for about three months. Although July and August constitute the ordinary season for budding, the plum and the cherry may often be budded in the latter part of June, and the peach, apricot, and nectarine as late as the middle of September

The first consideration is to provide stocks, if this provision has not already been made. Seeds may be collected the coming season by almost every family. Those of stone fruit may be mixed with earth or deposited in a hole in the garden, and in the autumn buried superficially to expose them to the expanding influence of the frost ; and in the spring, those of the peach and plum that have not burst their shell, should be cracked and the whole thrown into a well prepared bed. Cherries may be sown immediately after they are taken from the fruit, and the apple, pear and quince in the autumn or spring. All kinds will generally grow the first season. If transplanted in June and well treated, the peach will generally do to bud in August or September following, and the others in two or three years, if put into nursery rows, and well taken care of. The rule applies to plants as animals, the better condition they are kept in while young, the more profitable they will become at maturity. No one will regret the trifling labor and attention which he has bestowed on a little plantation of this kind, after he has begun to realize the fruits from it.

A bud is an organized plant in embryo, with roots, branches, and foliage, and like a seed, possesses individual vitality, capable of developement, and the reproduction of its species. The process of budding is the transferring this embryo plant to another tree, which must be of the same genus if not of the same species. The apricot and nectarine may be, and generally are, budded on the peach ; the plum and the peach are budded on each other, and the apple and pear may be worked on the wild crab and hawthorn—and the former is put on quince to produce dwarf trees.

To render the transfer or budding successful, three things are requisite. 1. That the bud be in a proper condition to transfer. 2. That the stock be in a condition to receive and nourish it ; and 3. That the transfer be skilfully made. The bud ought to be matured, of full growth, and yet not so hard as to cause injury in separating it from its parent. The stock must peel freely, as this is necessary for the insertion of the bud, and indicates the presence of what is termed the cambium, which is the soft, partially formed woody matter, which underlays the bark, which ripens into indurated wood —is the source of nourishment to the bud, and the bond of union between the bud and the stock. The operator must use caution that he does not injure either the bud, the bark, nor the cambium, as all these exercise important offices in effecting the union ; and he must, withal, take care to apply his ligatures properly. It will be seen from these remarks, that both the stock and the graft should be in a state of active growth, and the more vigorous the better, when the budding process is performed. It is also preferable to bud when the weather is cloudy, but not wet. Twigs for budding may be preserved for many days, with care. They should be immediately divested of their leaves, but not wholly of their leaf-stocks or petioles, to prevent the exhaustion of moisture, and may then be wrapped in fresh grass, or with their butt ends preserved in moisture. The only implement necessary in the process is the budding-knife, and the only preparation some bass-matting, or inner bark of the bass-wood or linden.

A table, in the Transcript, of the amount of rain falling in Waltham, in April, May and June, each year, since 1825, makes the average 11 inches and 4-100ths : in April, May, and June of this year, it was only 4 inches and 80-100ths.

EARLY SEEDLING PEARS.

There is an impression abroad which has had a great tendency to prevent the general introduction of that excellent fruit, the pear, and that is, that the man who plants the young tree, must be fortunate indeed if he lives to partake of the fruit. That this impression is a mistaken one, is evident from the experiments of Van Mons, who has grown thousands if not millions of pears from the seed to fruiting in from six to eight years, and in many instances in even much less time. His object was, by cross impregnation, to produce new and finer varieties, and early fruiting was essential to the success of this plan. The result is well known to every orchardist and fruit-grower in the country, in the rich fruits he has produced, and distributed to every part of the world.

We find in the New Genesee Farmer, a proof that such early fruiting is not confined to the old world. At the last Agricultural Fair at Canandaigua, a basket of beautiful pears were exhibited, raised from seed, and the tree *only four years old.* Four years since, the grower, John Crofoot, took a fine pear of the variety called Catherine, and planted it entire in a rich spot in his garden. Several young trees came up from it, and grew vigorously. Taking some leaves from the parent fruit, he selected the shoot most resembling the original, and pulled the others. Stimulating manures were applied to the tree, and it grew vigorously. Last year, being four years old, and about six feet high, it blossomed finely, and produced about two dozen of beautiful pears, more resembling the St. Germains than the Catherine, and equal if not superior to the latter fruit. This is certainly a remarkable instance of precocity in a pear tree, and should induce further attempts at this kind of culture.—*Alb. Cult.*

THE GLANDERS.

Mr J. B. Cook, in the Albany Cultivator, says : "Whilst writing, I will mention a fact for your veterinary department. More than thirty years since, the glanders of the most virulent kind, was amongst the horses of the neighborhood in which my father lived. Great numbers died off. His horse was taken, and under the belief that he also would die, my father commenced an experiment on him with a strong decoction of tobacco juice given internally. In a short time the horse broke out all over his body in sores. These cured up in a month or so, and the horse was sound, soon fatted, and was, as long as I knew him afterwards, a sound and healthy animal. This was the only horse in all the neighborhood that recovered. Some farmers in this vicinity, noted for fine sleek horses, give occasionally Scotch snuff to them."

Rural Embellishments.—I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening, and rural embellishments ; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if it would induce them to make this matter one of particular attention and care. When a man asks me what is the use of shrubs and flowers, my first impulse always is to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. Heartily do I pity the man who can see no good in life but in pecuniary gain, or in the mere animal indulgences of eating and drinking.—*Colman's European Agriculture.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1844.

☞NOTICE.—Will those of our subscribers who are indebted to us for one or more year's subscription to the Farmer, do us the favor of forwarding their dues. We have to pay cash promptly to the paper-makers and printers, and in common justice, those who pretend to be our *patrons*, should be prompt in their payments to us. We trust this appeal will not be made in vain.

CROPS IN MAINE—CANADA THISTLES, &c.

While our farmers in the neighborhood of Boston have been groaning over light crops of grass, the farmers in Maine are rejoicing in an abundant and heavy one. We had occasion to journey from the Kennebec to the Penobscot river last week, and found this was true in every direction which we travelled. Haying had just commenced, on most farms, and the grass generally in a fine growing state, and from the low price of hay in many towns located conveniently for shipping it, we need not apprehend an extravagant price for it among us. The wheat, too, in many places looked unusually well, and on the farm of a brother in China, we noticed it was yet free from the attack of insects, and we heard no complaint of their ravages from any quarter: it will be nearly a month before it will be ready to harvest, as it was then scarcely out of the blow.

A very great nuisance in Maine is the Canada thistle, which seems to overrun and make itself at home on the premises of many slovenly farmers, (and we must in justice say there were many of this class noticed in our journey, though we are far from thinking that slovenliness is a characteristic of Maine farmers generally)—and this vile weed is suffered to grow and propagate itself freely by the way side, sufficient of itself to stock the neighboring farms, even though they were exterminated in the fields. The brother alluded to, Edward Breck, Esq., informed us that they can be subdued if mowed while in flower: when wilted they are greedily eaten by his cattle. He has taken unwearied pains to eradicate them from his farm, which was overrun with them when he came into possession of it, and he has in a measure succeeded. In his fields of wheat, he pulls the thistles out by hand in June, wearing thick leather gloves, as they are not very comfortable weeds to pull with the naked hands. This improves not only the appearance of his fields, but increases the quantity of wheat, and no doubt he is well paid for this troublesome process. Of his mode of sowing wheat on green sward, and other matters, he has promised us an account after harvest. We saw some wheat fields where the thistle was the most prominent object, and the labor of separating the wheat from the thistles, in harvest time, we should suppose would be equal to the value of the wheat. It has often been stated as a fact, and by those who have tried it, that the cutting of Canada thistles while in flower, or before they go to seed, and sprinkling salt on the stump left in the ground, is a certain way of extirpating these pests. Cost what labor it may, the *good* farmer, who both studies his interests and cares for *appearances*, will do his best to extirpate them from his grounds. It was observed lately by a writer in our paper, that it "is a *christian* warfare" to battle the weeds without mercy. We think there is much truth in the remark. Certainly, he who follows strictly the christian precept, "as ye would others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," will not permit that to exist on his own premises which is likely to injure his neighbor.

MANURE FOR NEWLY RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

MR BRECK—Through your valuable paper you are frequently reminding the farmer of the importance of making the most out of his manure heap. "Muck! muck! muck!"—words of much interest—were frequently placed before us by your predecessor—and now, *Guano*, real and artificial, is much spoken of. My attention has been called to the subject of reclaimed meadows. After paring and burning, what shall be added, previous to seeding?—say a meadow suitable for a team to go on. Can you or your correspondents recommend a *manure* that would answer the purpose,—that would require but little labor to transport—all of which should be done without cattle? If so, much benefit would be derived by A YOUNG FARMER.

☞Ashes at the rate of 60 bushels to the acre, would make a good manure for a meadow that has been prepared as our correspondent describes, and this would not cost much for transportation. No doubt guano, at the rate of 250 lbs. to the acre, would also prove a powerful stimulant and still easier applied than ashes. It can now be purchased at $3 50 per hundred, and probably the price will be greatly reduced in the course of a few months, as we understand there are large quantities on the way to this port. We recommend guano by way of experiment only, as we have no experience with it as a manure for laying down a meadow to grass. Perhaps some of our readers can answer the queries of our correspondent more satisfactorily than we have, and give better counsel in the case—if so, we should be glad to hear from them.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

SIR—May I beg the insertion of the following directions, &c. in your valuable paper.

Very respectfully, your friend,

Roxbury, July 27th, 1844. SAM'L WALKER.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION AND PLANTING OF THE RANUNCULUS.

The soil should be trenched 18 to 20 inches, and composed of good rich loam, to which add 1-6 part of very old, well rotted cow manure, and a small quantity of clay broken into small pieces: add to this a little sand, and thoroughly mix the whole: make the bed on a level with the path or walks: the plant would do better if the bed was *below* rather than *above* the level.

Having prepared the soil as above sometime during the summer or autumn, take the *earliest* opportunity in the spring succeeding, to stir up the bed one spit, and take off 1 1-2 inch of the soil; then place the plants in an upright position on the surface, six inches apart each way, and replace the soil carefully, which will cover the crown of the Ranunculus about 1 1-2 inch: deeper planting would be injurious. After the plants appear, keep them free from weeds, and press the soil firmly around the plants after they get two inches high. If the weather prove dry, water them freely early in the morning, and shade them from the sun from 9 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M. As soon as the foliage becomes yellow, take the roots up and dry them thoroughly in the shade and keep them in a dry place.

Tall Corn.—A down-easter recently told a citizen of the "Lone Star Republic," that nothing could beat the corn in Connecticut. The Texan replied that he knew nothing of the crops in that section, but in his country the cornstalks bore seven or eight large ears, and a gourd on top with several quarts of shelled corn in it! The Yankee took his hat and marvelled.—*Selected.*

☞We have received a communication from L. Bartlett, Esq., in reply to Mr Allen, which we are obliged to defer till our next.

Specimens of the new crop of wheat have been received at the Rochester mills—said to be excellent.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 27, 1844.

From Col. M. P. Wilder, President of the Society; 7 fine plants, in pots, of new Fuschsias, viz: var. Exoniensis, Gem, Meteor, Frostii, Lanei, Williamsoni, and Enchantress, all superb and well grown.

From Joseph Breck & Co., Portulacci Gilesii, Phlox Drummondii, pyramidalis alba, decussata alba, Carter's white, rosea, Wheelerii acuminata, Shepardia, Wilderii, Didiscus cærulea, Cleome grandiflora, 12 var. of Verbena, double white and crimson Stocks, Pinks, Picotee Poppies, Catananche cærulea, Schizanthus pinnatus, Elichrysum of sorts, Dahlias, Aconitum variegatum, Achillea plena alba, &c. A superb specimen of Lychnis chalcedonica plena, grown by Samuel Breck, of China, Me.; also, specimens of Orchis grandiflora and fimbriata, gathered by J. Breck, in Hope, Me., and bouquets.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Phlox grandiflora, Aconitum variegata, Coreopsis, Geum, Picotees, Carnations, Digitalis purpurea, Gladiolus floribundus, and Pond Lilies. Twelve small bouquets, beautifully combined, and put up with much good taste. One large bouquet, composed entirely of Dahlias: several of the blooms were very fine, among them Lady Washington, Charles XII., Striata, Widnall's Queen, and Miranda.

From J. Hovey, 8 Bouquets.

From Samuel R. Johnson, double flowering Pomegranate, fine double Balsams, 9 varieties; Picotee Pinks and Carnations, Madame Desprez, Monthly Cabbage, and other fine Perpetual Roses.

From William Mellar, specimens of superb double yellow Hollyhocks, Chinese Horse-Chesnut and bouquets.

From M. P. Sawyer, a plant of Nerium splendens plena, five feet high in full flower, very beautiful.

From Samuel Walker, Roxbury, a fine new Seedling Phlox purplish red with a variegated eye; also another fine seedling of last year's growth, light rose purple with a light eye, Phlox decussata, Seedling white, and other fine unnamed varieties, Seedling Delphinium grandiflorum, Double Camomile, Lythrum (new), Veronica spicata and other cut flowers and two large bouquets.

From Wm. Kenrick, seven fine bouquets and a basket of flowers superbly arranged by Miss Russell; also a pyramid of extra fine double black Hollyhock, color very rich.

From Messrs Hovey, 4 bouquets.

From Miss Sumner, 2 bouquets.

From Mr. Tucker, Canton, a plant of Hydrangea hortensis, in bloom.

John Kenrick, 6 small bouquets.

The show of flowers was not large, but several of the stands were rich in rare varieties. The new Fuchsias, by Col. Wilder, attracted much attention from florists, and a large number of ladies: the latter, we are happy to say, are becoming adept amateurs, and readily discover all the rare specimens. The stands of Messrs. Breck, Johnson, Walker and Warren, also attracted the attention of the numerous company present.

For the Committee, HENRY W. DUTTON.

☞Fruit report on 2d page.

Aged Pear Tree.—There is a pear tree in New York city, in bearing, which was set out by Gov. Stuveystant in his garden, about 200 years ago.

It is stated that the beautiful Harrison Rose originated in grafting the white rose on the barberry. *(Not a fact.)*

See that your children do not eat unripe fruit.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society, held Saturday 13th inst., the following members were chosen a *Committee of Arrangements* for the coming *Annual Exhibition*;—Samuel Walker, Chairman; P. B. Hovey, jr, Joseph Breck, E. M. Richards, Otis Johnson, John A. Kenrick, David Haggerston, Josiah Lovett, 2d, William Quant. Adjourned to first Saturday in August

Attest,

3w EBENEZER WIGHT, *Rec Sec.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending July 28.

July, 1844.		7 A M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	22	64	86	74	E
Tuesday,	23	70	84	75	S.
Wednesday,	24	67	74	68	E.
Thursday,	25	61	64	66	E.
Friday,	26	61	73	66	E.
Saturday,	27	54	72	64	E.
Sunday,	28	68	76	73	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET —Monday, July 29, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 340 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 520 Swine.

Prices — *Beef Cattle.*—Prices advanced a trifle. Extra, $5. First quality, $4,75. Second quality $4,. Third quality, $3,50 a 4,50.

Sheep.—Lambs from $1,25 to 2. Old Sheep from $1,75 to 2,50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 49 half Barrows. Small lots selected 4 1 2 and 5c. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, (nominal) per bushel. Red Top 00 to 00 cents. Clover—Northern, 0 to 00c.—Southern, 0 a 0 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The drought now prevailing in the South has advanced the prices of Corn in Philadelphia and Baltimore, which has caused the importers to hold on for higher prices; but the dealers having a small stock, are unwilling to pay more. The quantity in stores is near 100,000 bushels less than last year at this time. The market is bare of Maryland and Delaware Oats. There is no Northern Rye in market, and no late sales of Southern.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 51½ a 52—do. do. white 50 a 51—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 63 a 65—do. Southern, 58 a 62 — Oats, Southern, 00 a 00—Northern do. 35 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 17 a 20.

FLOUR. The market has been quite inactive the past week, more particularly for Southern, for which there is very little inquiry.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 31 a 4 37—do. wharf, $4 25 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $4 31 a 4 37—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 25 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 12 a 4 31—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00, —Georgetown, $4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, $4 25 a 4 37 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 25 a 4 37—Genesee, common, cash, $4 44 a 4 50— do fancy brands $4 50 a 4 62 — Ohio, via Canal, $4 25 a 4 31—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 20 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. Sales were made in the early part of the week of 3 to 4000 brls. at previous rates.

Beef—Mess 4 new bbl. $7 00 a 7 50—Navy—$6 00 a 6 50.—No. 1, $5 50 a 6 00—do Prime $3 00 a 4 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $00 00 a 00 00—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, $9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 8 00—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 00 a 6½— Hams, Boston, 0 a 00 — Southern and Western, 5 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Sales of pulled and fleece Wool to a moderate extent have been made during the past week at the quoted rates.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 a 55 c.—American full blood do 43 a 47—Do 3 4 do 40 a 42—Do. 1-2 do 37 a 40 -1-4 and common do 32 a 35 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25— Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 42 a 45—No. 1 do. do. do. 37 a 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 33—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 8 a 10 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 15 to 17 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 10 50.

EGGS. 12.

GLASS SUPERCEDED FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Chemical Transparent water proof composition, for rendering Muslin, Cotton, or Linen, for the frames of Greenhouses, pine, melon or cucumber Stoves, &c., impervious to rain, or moisture, and admitting light equal to glass, the burning rays of the sun alone being obstructed. Houses, pits or frames covered with cloth prepared with this composition, embrace important advantages over glass. The light being equally diffused in every part of the house; plants placed on the floor have as much light as those close to the covering, consequently they are not drawn up as under glass, while they continue much longer in bloom, and preserve their delicate tints unfaded until the blossom falls. These facts are gathered from undoubted English authority, and so far as this prepared cloth has been tried in this country has given entire satisfaction, and no doubt will be instrumental of a very great improvement in the Horticulture of this country.

For framing of all sorts, as well as green houses, it will answer an excellent purpose, as it prevents the radiation of heat, and obstructs the burning rays of the sun ; it will give a congenial, moist atmosphere for plants in general. The cost is so trifling that it may be brought into general use for the growing of sallads, radishes, &c., and in a particular manner for Strawberries, Gooseberries and other small fruit which in our climate would be much improved by screening from the burning sun.

This composition is prepared for the subscribers, by a person competent, and will be warranted equal to Whitney's imported from England.

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, at the Agricultural Warehouse, up stairs.

July 30. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Annual Fair and Cattle Show,

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For the year 1844.

To be held at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 17th, 18th & 19th.

TO THE FRIENDS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Between four and five hundred Premiums are offered for the best qualities of Agricultural Products of all sorts, Animal and Vegetable; and for Implements and Goods of Domestic Manufacture, whether household or factory—particulars respecting which premiums may be found in the Agricultural Journals and handbills. Many of the Premiums—on Cattle, and other things—are open for competition from other States.

Manufacturers of Woollen and Cotton Goods in New England, as well as in this State, and all others engaged in manufacturing articles anywise connected with the wants of the Farmer and Mechanic, may find the State Fair an advantageous opportunity for exhibiting samples of their productions. Persons intending to exhibit articles of any kind, should report to the Recording Secretary (Henry O'Reilly,) of Albany, as soon as practicable, free of postage ; so that adequate arrangements may be made for transportation, &c.

Admission to the Fair, one Shilling—or $1 for membership, which will allow admission to the member's family.

The facility of travelling and transportation by steamboats on the Sound and Hudson River, and by the Railroads connected therewith, (together with the liberality usually manifested by Railroad and Steamboat Companies on such occasions, with the arrangements for accommodating visitors at Poughkeepsie and other towns adjacent on the Hudson) warrant the belief that the immense throngs usually attending the State Fairs will be better accommodated at the next Fair than on any former occasion.

Editors are requested to notice the arrangements, for the benefit of their readers among the farmers and mechanics. Visitors to the Fair will find the excursion to and from, through the Highlands and by West Point, very pleasant ; and the most thorough arrangements will secure general satisfaction to those visitors while at Poughkeepsie.

July 17.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL,

NO. 100 STATE-STREET, ALBANY,

Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of bed., cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.

In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city ; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats ; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post-Office, and the business parts of the city, renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure

The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the Agriculturists throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.

Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendence, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore. C. N. BEMENT.

Albany, June, 1844.

CIDER MILL FOR SALE.

A first rate Cider Mill, with good Screws, in complete order, will be sold cheap, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 23.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 4.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO,

June 4.

LACTOMETERS

A simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale at the N. E. Farmer Office. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GARDENER'S KNIVES,

And other implements for garden purposes, in great variety and of superior quality. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, N. Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

51 and 52 North Market Street.

HOES.

The best kind in the Market. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber will *pay cash* for good Cocoons, assorted, and well flossed. They are worth, according to kind and quality, from $2 to $4 per bushel, measure rounded.

J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, July 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESERVING PLANTS,

AND METHOD OF PREPARING AN HERBARIUM.

Plants collected for analysis, may be preserved fresh many days, in a close tin box, by occasionally sprinkling them with water; they may also be preserved by placing their stems in water, but not as well by the latter as the former method. An herbarium neatly arranged is beautiful, and may be rendered highly useful, by affording an opportunity to compare many species together, and it likewise serves to fix in the mind the character of plants. It is a good method in collecting plants, for an herbarium, to have a port-folio, or a book in which they may be placed before the parts begin to wilt. Specimens should be placed between the leaves of paper, either newspaper or any other kind, which is of a loose texture, and will easily absorb the moisture of the plants: a board, with a weight upon it, should then be placed upon the paper containing them; the plants should be taken out frequently at first; as often as once or twice a day, and the paper dried, or the plants placed between other dry leaves. Small plants may be dried between the leaves of a book.

Plants differ in the length of time required for drying, as they are more or less juicy; some dry in a few days, others not sooner than two or three weeks. When the specimens are dry, and a sufficient number collected to commence an herbarium, a book should be procured composed of blank paper, (white paper gives the plants a more showy appearance.) A quarto size is more convenient than a larger one. Upon the first page of each leaf should be fastened one or more of the dried specimens, either with glue, or by means of cutting through the paper, and raising up loops under which the stems may be placed. By the sides of the plants should be written the *class, order, generic,* and *specific name;* also the place where found and the season of the year. The colors of plants frequently change in drying: the blue, pale red, and white often turn black, or lose their color; yellow, scarlet, violet and green are more durable. An herbarium should be carefully guarded against moisture and insects; as a security against the latter, the plants may be brushed over with corrosive sublimate.

As a healthful and agreeable exercise, frequent botanical excursions may be recommended; more pleasure will be experienced from the science by seeing the flowers in their own names; a dry grove of woods, the borders of little streams, the meadows, the pastures, and even the way-sides, will afford constant subjects for botanical observations. To those who can climb mountains, and penetrate marshes, many strange and interesting plants will present themselves, which cannot be found except in their peculiar situations. Such specimens may generally be easily obtained, as there is usually, among the cultivators of natural science, a generosity in affording assistance to others, and imparting the treasures which nature lavishes upon those who have a taste to enjoy them.

PROPER FLOWERS FOR ANALYSIS.

In selecting flowers for analysis, never take double ones; the stamens (and in many cases the pistils also) change to petals by cultivation, therefore it cannot be known by a double flower, how many stamens or pistols belong to it in a natural state. Botanists seem to view as a kind of sacrilege, the changes made by culture, in the natural characters of plants; they call the double flowers and the variegated ones, produced by a mixture of different species, *monsters* and *deformities.* These are hard expressions to be applied to roses and carnations, which our taste must lead us to admire, as intrinsically beautiful, although their relative beauty, as subservient to scientific illustration, is certainly destroyed by the labour of the florist. The love of native wild flowers is no doubt greatly heightened by the habit of seeking them out, and observing them in their peculiar situations. A botanist, at the discovery of some lowly plant, growing by the side of a brook, or almost concealed in the cleft of a rock, will often experience a more vivid delight than could be produced by a view of the most splendid exotic. Botanical pursuits render us interested in every vegetable production; even such as we before looked upon as useless, present attractions, as objects of scientific investigation, and become associated with the pleasing recollections arising from the gratification of our love of knowledge. A peculiar interest is given to conversation by an acquaintance with any of the natural sciences. It is important to the cause of science that it should become fashionable; and as one means of effecting this, the parlors of those ladies, who have the advantage for intelleetual improvement, should more frequently exhibit specimens of their own scientific taste. All the fashionable *et ceteras* of scrap books, engravings, and albums, do not reflect upon their possessors any great degree of merit. To paste pictures, or pieces of prose or poetry into a book; or to collect in an album the wit and good sense of others, are not proofs of one's own acquirements; and the possession of elegant or curious engravings, indicates a full purse rather than a well stored mind; but *herbariums* and books of *impressions of plants,* drawings, &c. show the taste and knowledge of those who execute them.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

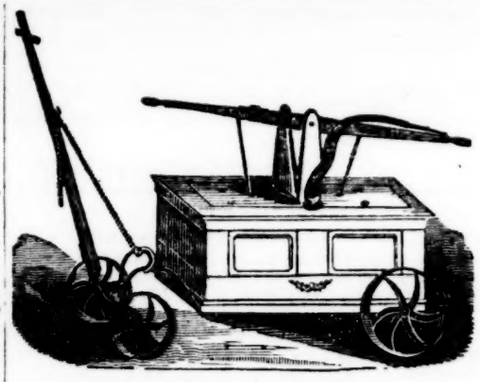
AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.



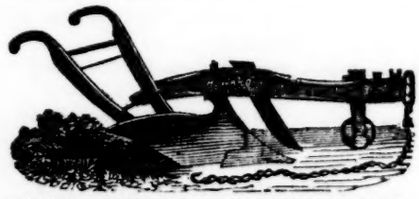
SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 to 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 4.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.